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of consolidations among the railways and the acquisition of coal mines by the consolidated railway companies. This unnecessary extension of the subject, into an entirely distant field, forced the author to treat inadequately both the subject which forms the main thesis and the auxiliary theme thus introduced.

Secondly, while the author evidently intends to maintain a strictly judicial attitude, it is apparent that his sympathies are entirely with the working men. In the course of the various struggles between the miners and the operators, the law has been frequently disregarded by both parties and violence has been too often resorted to by each side. Notwithstanding this well-known fact, Mr. Suffern contents himself with noticing here and there the charges of the operators that the miners were practicing "violence and terrorism" (p. 250), but injects at frequent intervals serious reflections on the honor and good faith of the operators generally without any attempt to prove his assertions. On page 220 he thus refers to "the practically unlimited sway held by capital in the anthracite region" and its "little consideration of the law." On page 202, speaking generally of the anthracite situation, he states: "It [*capital*] played a big game without rules or else easily brushed aside the inadequate rules that were made." The formation of the Tempte Iron Company (p. 226) was a species of "financial manipulation" directed partly by President Baer of the Reading, and partly by J. P. Morgan and company. "Large combinations of capital," he asserts on page 215, "not only assumed all the arrogance of individual ownership, but, because they were conducting large enterprises which could not be carried on without immense capital, they believed themselves entitled to greater consideration than the small owners." Their representatives emphasized "the favors which large organizations conferred upon the commonwealth" and overawed "the simple legislative mind with their mighty projects." Such assertions, even though substantiated with abundant proof, obviously have no proper place in a work on conciliation and arbitration.

In spite of these defects and a certain obscurity of style occurring at intervals, the book is a valuable addition to the Hart, Schaffner, and Marx series of prize economic essays.

MAURICE H. ROBINSON

Essays political and historical. By Charlemagne Tower, LL. D., former minister of the United States to Austria-Hungary, ambassador to Russia and to Germany. (Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914. 306 p. \$1.50)

Under this title Mr. Tower has collected in a small volume a number of addresses, delivered upon various occasions, and a few new historical

papers. About half of the volume is devoted to diplomatic subjects. The initial address on "European attitude toward the Monroe doctrine" was printed in the *Proceedings* of the eighth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law. The first part of the address develops the origin of the doctrine in the conventional way and the latter part merely states the point of view of Mr. W. F. Reddaway, M. de Beaumarchais, M. Pétin, Dr. Kraus, and a few other foreign commentators. It is hardly accurate to say that the declaration found a cordial reception in Great Britain or to attribute the abandonment of European intervention in South America to its issue. The discussion of "The treaty obligations of the United States relating to the Panama canal" shows clearly, without going into details, that the diplomatic antecedents of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty bound us to put foreign ships in the canal upon the same basis as our own. The paper on "Diplomacy as a profession" has the form of a popular lecture, setting forth the function of a foreign minister and reflecting some of the author's own experiences. He deplores the fact that we have not a more permanent diplomatic service and adds that we can hardly be said to have a service at all. The paper on "Some modern developments of international law" merely emphasizes the increased willingness of nations, since the time of Grotius, to come together for discussion as illustrated by the Hague conferences. The proposed court of arbitral justice is erroneously referred to as assured. The paper on "Arbitration" sets forth the frequency of our own resort to this mode of settling international disputes and reviews superficially the history of our boundary controversies with Great Britain. It must be confessed that the addresses are all rather slight and did not call very insistently for publication.

A little over half of the book is devoted to two papers on the campaigns of Cornwallis and Howe in the American revolution. These are doubtless by-products of the author's study of Lafayette. They describe the campaigns clearly and entertainingly and are written with an apparently adequate knowledge of the material. Mr. Tower does not commit himself to any theory of Howe's conduct. Indolence, dissipation, and incompetence do not fully explain his failure for, he says, "the frequent recurrence of the occasions during the war when he stopped almost in view of assured success appear strongly to indicate method and deliberation." Certain it is that, with an able and energetic man in Howe's place, the American revolution could hardly have been won.

F. H. HODDER